Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 25. SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1915 FIVE CENTS

JUSTICE SPEAKS FOR WOMANHOOD

Supreme Court Judge Guy of New York Makes Eloquent Suffrage Plea

New York Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy made an eloquent "plea for equal suffrage based on democracy" in the New York World last Sunday. The six-column article embodying his creed closes with the following paragraph:

"If American men believe in democracy, if they believe in the women who gave them birth, if they believe in the women who are their comrades and companions in life, who make their homes happy, who make their lives successful, who stand by them faithfully in every emergency of life, they will register their verdict—a verdict that will stand for all time—that in the eyes of an American freeman the dignity of American womanhood stands side by side and the equal of the dignity of American manhood. Not man above woman, not woman above man, but man and woman side by side, comrades and companions through life's journey, and God over all and for all forever."

KANSAS GOVERNOR APPOINTS WOMAN

Mrs. Chalkley, Well-Known Suffragist, Named for Industrial Welfare Commission

Governor Capper of Kansas last week announced that Mrs. Genevieve Howland Chalkley, former president of the Good Citizenship League, successor to the State Suffrage Association, would be one of the two appointive members of the new State Industrial Welfare Commission.

This commission will have the regulation of working hours and wages for women and minors, the Legislature having given it particularly broad powers in this regard. The appointive members of the commission receive no salary, but a per diem and expenses while serving. The new commission will have offices in the State House after July 1. John Craddock, president of the State Federation of Labor, is the other member appointed, and the State Labor Commissioner is chairman, ex officio.

KENTUCKY PARTY RESERVES RIGHT

Republicans Will Vote As They See Fit but Want Question Submitted

A telegram to The Woman's Journal from Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky., June 16, says:

"Plank 16 Kentucky Republican platform expressly reserving the right of all Republicans to vote upon the question of woman's suffrage as they see fit; 'We favor the adoption by the next General Assembly of a resolution submitting this question to the people for decision at the election of November, 1917.'"

WELLESLEY GIRLS DANCE FOR SUFFRAGE

A rehearsal for the "English Village Festival" by Wellesley College girls from the class in hygiene. The festival was given this week by Massachusetts suffragists on the Robert Gould Shaw estate at Wellesley, Mass.

NEW YORK WOMEN EXPECT VICTORY

State Suffrage President Says, "We Are Going To Win This November"

Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State Suffrage Association, is confident of victory for equal suffrage at the polls next fall.

"The women of New York State are soon to come into their own," she says. "Next November the men of New York State will vote on the question of woman suffrage for the first time. We are in the last moments of a seventy-five-year-old struggle—the struggle to bring our question before the voters. It began in 1840 when suffragists attended the anti-slavery convention in London. For sixty-four of those seventy-five years, with the exception of the years of the Civil War, when the suffragists discontinued their activities, the bill which was passed last February has been before the New York Legislature. But the struggle is almost finished. We are going to win this November. Every man or woman accustomed to reading the signs of the times with regard to election admits it. Those who told us last year that we could not win are now saying that we have more than a fighting chance for victory, and new evidences of the truth of this come to us every day."

WOMEN WORKERS CALL FOR VOTE IN EVERY SPEECH

Convention Representing One Hundred Thousand Sends Strong Plea to Working Men to Support Suffrage—"Full Citizenship" Keynote

Throughout the convention of working women all last week in New York hung a great red and blue banner bearing the gold letters "National Women's Trade Union League. Full Citizenship for Women." The convention called on the voters, and particularly the working men, of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New York to vote for the suffrage amendments this fall.

The work of the convention carried out fully the legend of the banner—that trade unions and votes are of equal importance to the working women of America, 100,000 of whom were represented in New York.

Almost every speech made touched upon the subject of equal suffrage, according to the New York Evening Post. The situation, as these women see it, was well summed up by one of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor. He spoke of the convention of the Federation held in Detroit in 1890, and said that a unanimous resolution for equal suffrage had been passed there.

"Suffrage will come sooner if all the women who want it are banded together in trade unions. Unionism will help you to get suffrage and keep it and to use it intelligently, and full suffrage is the most effectual way in which you can work for the things you want in your unions."

"Suffrage was referred to in almost every speech," says the Evening Post, "and seemed to be always present in the back of every one's mind. The organization as a whole endorsed woman suffrage some time ago. It would seem strange, indeed, if any one should rise up in the midst of these women who represent many different trades and tell them that woman's place is in the home, that they should let the men of their families represent them, and that votes really have nothing to do with minimum wage legislation, laws limiting the hours women may be employed, or providing for adequate fire protection and sanitary conditions. It would sound strangely out of place among these women who have been accustomed to working, many of them since they were very young girls in their teens, who have found that there was not always a man to represent every woman, and that it was much more effective to represent themselves, and who know that whatever gains they have made have come through organized fighting against the greatest odds, instead of being able to voice their opinions by casting a ballot."

MRS. YOUNG GIVES AUDIT OF OWN

Woman School Superintendent Shows Dead Man's Salary in Bureau Estimate

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools in Chicago, has just shown what a woman may do in the business side of public affairs. The audit bureau had presented an estimate of the amount needed for teachers' salaries, but Mrs. Young submitted a comparison between their estimate and her own.

Mrs. Young showed that the audit bureau's estimate contains a salary for a man whose death she said she reported to the board on Dec. 23 last. She showed that in one district eight positions where the teachers have left the service were included in the audit bureau's estimate. Their salaries total $8,375. The auditor's estimates contain a salary for these teachers who have left the service as well as for the teachers who fill the vacancies.

"If these duplications apply in the same ratio to other districts, the amount involved is between $80,000 and $100,000," says Mrs Young.

FIREMEN RESCUE A "SUFFRAGIST"

New York Ladder Men Convert Dummy "Mulligan" to Woman With Suffrage Sash

Votes for Women received unique recognition at the fiftieth anniversary parade of the New York Fire Department, June 12. An exhibition of rescue work was given by the picked squad of scaling ladder athletes, and the rescued party was a lady who wore across her breast a large yellow sash inscribed: "Votes for Women." It was not a real lady, of course, but only a lay figure dressed up by the firemen for the occasion, but it was significant that for the first time in the history of the department, "Mulligan," the ancient dummy figure who has been used to train tens of thousand young firemen in New York how to rescue human beings, was retired and Mrs. Mulligan, an avowed advocate of woman suffrage, was introduced. She was taken from the roof of an improvised building, 50 feet in height, and brought down a ladder to the street. As the fireman bore her to the street, 25,000 persons, including Mayor Mitchel, Cardinal Farley, Bishop Greer and other notables cheered enthusiastically.

A reward of ten dollars was given Francis L. Petersen, the demonstration rescuer, by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw for saving a suffragist.

SAYS REPUBLICANS SHOULD ENDORSE

Congressman Hill Says New England May Cease Active Part in Presidential Primary

Congressman E. J. Hill of Connecticut predicted the active championing of equal suffrage by the Republican Party at a luncheon during the recent convention of the Connecticut branch of the Congressional Union.

Mr. Hill spoke of the important change that has been made in party policy by the Republicans. "Hereafter," he said, "the number of delegates to the presidential nominating convention is to be based in part on votes cast in the congressional districts, instead of, as heretofore, on population. As a result of that change the Southern States will lose 76 delegates, Tennessee 3, New York 2, and the territories and possessions 8. Carried to its logical conclusion, as will inevitably be the case in the not distant future, the influence of New England in the party councils will become negligible as compared with the suffrage States; and if a general presidential primary goes into operation, as advocated by the present executive, New England must adopt equal suffrage as a matter of self-protection, or cease to take an active interest in presidential nominations; for the votes cast in congressional districts in New England average 32,770, and in the suffrage States 59,904."

Leslie J. Tompkins, who was appointed by Surrogate Cohalan to appraise the personal estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie, filed his report this week, stating that the total value is $1,737,477, of which the bulk is in mortgages worth $1,012,931.

VETERAN WANTS TO HELP WOMEN

Civil War Soldier Never Knew Them to Fight for What Was Wrong

A neatly folded dollar bill was received at Pennsylvania suffrage headquarters last week with instructions that it be dropped into the suffrage Melting Pot. Other offerings of greater monetary value have been received by the Pennsylvania suffragists, but none have been appreciated more than this gift, which came from the pension envelope of a bent and aged veteran of the Civil War, Private George H. Weaver, of the 201st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

"I fought to free the negroes," the message read, "and I feel that it is only right that I should do something to win the same rights for our women. Unfortunately, I am not as young as I was in those days. It would be impossible for me now to even 'take the stump' for the cause that I believe in. But I have a pension envelope that comes in regularly and I am sending you a share of its May contents. I hope it will be of help."

Newspaper men who called at the home of "Private" Weaver in Harrisburg, found a cheery old veteran whose spirit has refused to succumb to either age or the infirmities that are part of his wartime heritage.

"Yes, I made a contribution to the suffragists," he said. "I did it for two reasons. First, because all my life I've believed in the kind of freedom and government that Lincoln stood for—the kind that gives the same privileges to all who assist in bearing its burdens. Then again, I want the women to have the vote because of the good they can do with it. I believe in them." Some of the youthful fire came back into the tired old eyes of the veteran. "I've never known them to fight for anything that was wrong. And God knows that is the kind of people we want to help make our laws!"

Mr. Weaver refused to take any credit for his donation to the suffrage cause. In fact, he became embarrassed when told of the grateful enthusiasm with which the State suffragists had received his gift.

"I'm just trying to live up to my principles," he said, "and if I live until Election Day I'll vote for them. If every good citizen does the same the women will win."

WORKER COMPARES STRIKE TO MARCH

Member of Women's Trade Union League Prefers Suffrage Martyrdom

One of the most telling speeches at the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League last week was made by Emma Steghagen, who told, among other things, of how she had carried the banner of the Chicago Trade Union League in the first big suffrage parade in Washington.

"The women thought that they had been accorded rough treatment then," she said. "I said to those women, when they were incensed that the policemen had failed to protect them: 'Insult! You do not know what insult is. Be first in a strike and let a policeman hit you on the head with his club. Oh, I don't want to be that sort of a martyr, for that sort of martyrdom accomplishes so little. It is dreadful to be struck.'

"For a year after I returned from Muscatine, Ia., where I had gone to help in the button-makers' strike, I could not hear an automobile behind me on the street, but my hands rose to my head instinctively, to protect it."

CALIFORNIA CLUBWOMEN SOLVE FOREIGN PROBLEM

Teachers Provided for Home Education of Immigraht Families Show Way Out—State Outdistances Massachusetts and New York

That the women of California are getting to the root of the questions which affect the daily life of their State is shown by the way in which they have gone about doing something for the immigrant.

This was the situation as they found it. The immigrant families were not becoming Americanized. The mothers and fathers were busy working; they seemed to have no time for anything else. Their children were rapidly becoming problems to the juvenile courts. These people were living and working in America, but were losing their family identity and gaining nothing.

Did the Club Women of California pass a few resolutions and adopt other methods of "indirect" influence and then forget the problem? No. As the laws of the State then prohibited the spending of public money for the education of any except those between the ages of 6 and 21, experimental volunteer work was commenced last summer in "home education."

The plan was tried in two schools for six weeks. The teachers visited in the homes, talked with the people, found out what they needed. As the result of one teacher's work 250 men were enrolled in a night school. There was a general round of visits to find out the needs of the neighborhood and to offer friendly service—to invite mothers to the baby station or to a concert.

The result of the six weeks' work was almost unbelievable—families were connected with the city nurses, bad housing was reported to the housing commission, the humane officer was called where she was needed, the charities were summoned to their work, cases of exploitation were referred to the proper authorities, employment was found, difficulties were adjusted and in a quiet, business-like manner the teachers found how they could best serve the immigrant family.

"Recognizing the value of such service to the community," says the Immigrants in America Review, "the absolute necessity for a concerted plan and the honesty of paying for it, the club women of California, on the initiative of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, were, this winter, instrumental in adding a new section to the political code of California providing for the employment of home teachers, one for every five hundred units of average daily attendance in the common schools. Their duties are to work in the homes instructing children and adults in matters relating to school attendance, sanitation, English language, household duties, such as purchase and preparation of food and clothing; and in the fundamental principles of American government, and rights and duties of citizenship."

"California," says the Review in an editorial comment, "is fast distancing Massachusetts and outstripping New York in the wisdom of State immigration laws."

Yet anti-suffrage theorists say that women must not be given the vote because of the foreign families in our midst. Perhaps the only solution of the immigrant problem is the vote for women citizens.

NOTES AND NEWS

One of the suggestions made at the National Women's Trade Union League Convention last week was that the leading women's colleges, such as Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Wellesley and institutions of like type, establish higher courses for women of higher mentality to fit them as teachers in the cause of unionism and leaders in trade organization.

A jury in the Hudson County Court in Jersey City last week seemed to value a boy at twice as much as a girl. Mr. E. G. Benson of North Arlington sued the Borden Milk Co. for the deaths of his three-months-old twins, a boy and a girl. After two hours' deliberation the jury decided the boy's life was worth $2000 and the girl's $1000!

A new votes for women poster which will appear in the lobbies of fifty New York theatres and on billboards throughout the city represents a girl saying to her companion: "You ask us to walk with you, dance with you, marry you. Why don't you ask us to vote with you?"

New York is cutting down appropriations for the moral and physical safety of its children. Yet it spent $18,000 to celebrate the visit of the fleet. Couldn't the women citizens help in running the city budget?

Jane Addams, as chairman of the special committee appointed by the women's peace conference at The Hague to visit the capitals of Europe in an effort to hasten the end of hostilities, left Rome for Madrid last week, whence she will go to France and Belgium. While in Rome Miss Addams was received courteously by Pope Benedict, Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino.

WORKING WOMAN NEEDS POWER

Mary Dreier Tells National Convention Working Men Will Listen to Labor Women Best

Miss Mary E. Dreier, former president of the N. Y. Women's Trade Union League, said at the convention of the National League in New York last week:

"The working men will listen to working women as they will to no others. They know that when they talk of long hours and poor pay, of bad housing and inadequate fire protection, they are talking from actual experience. They also know that the work which the organized working women have done to better the conditions of labor has helped to better conditions for men as well. The working man and the working woman are facing much the same problems today, and they realize, in many cases, that they stand or fall together; that what betters the living conditions of one reacts to better the living conditions of the other. The American Federation of Labor has consequently come out unqualifiedly for equal suffrage while the labor men in the States are working with the women for victory at the polls."

Between the sessions of the convention the delegates spoke for suffrage at out-of-door meetings, chiefly before groups of working men.

"We can get it over to them," as Leonora O'Reilly put it. "They don't care if we don't speak good English. They understand us."

The silent protest of the 30 college women who watched foreign-born men quickly transformed into American citizens in the Naturalization Court in New York last week was not only impressive, but seems to have been oppressive to some of the men present. "That got on my nerves," remarked Fred Taylor, one of the court attendants. "I felt as if I wanted to go out in the street and shout. I never believed in suffrage before, but the contrast here has won me."

"Heretofore we have printed no anti-suffrage matter because we have considered none of that received worthy of space," said the Mayville, N. Y., Sentinel recently. "The first 'anti' item which could be read without mental dissipation is that received this week and which we print herewith." Then followed the alleged interview with Thomas Mott Osborne, which Mr. Osborne has branded as wholly false and imaginative. The only anti-suffrage material which the Sentinel had ever seen worthy of publication turned out to be a lie.

FOR HOT WEATHER

"Why have a telephone if it's not used for suffrage?" is the idea of Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke of Manchester, N. H. When she heard of the Woman's Journal plan for 1,000 new subscribers in each State she went to the telephone and called up some of her suffrage friends. In a short time she had obtained eleven subscriptions, nine for a full year and two for four months. This meant a commission of $2.85 for the Manchester League, and all earned in probably less than an hour.

At least half of the States at work on our "Big Four" campaign are located in sections where the summer heat makes going about unpleasant and exhausting. But to drop work for a few minutes, sit in your own cool living room and talk with your friends about how we all want to celebrate in a big way the Lucy Stone anniversary, is neither unpleasant nor exhausting. Moreover, as Mrs. Clarke has shown, it's profitable.

NEW REFORMS WON BY VOTE

California Legislature Improves Laws for Women and Working Men

The creation of a "public defender," who will represent poor persons in criminal cases, the making of the "third degree" illegal, the prohibition of the employment of children under 10 years as "newsies," provision for "home teachers" for immigrants, the humane provision for the employment of convicts in good-road work, the enlarging of the powers of the Industrial Commission, the improvement of the workman's compensation law so as to include occupational diseases, and a non-partisan ballot law are among the acts of the California Legislature which show that the voting of women results in the advance of reform.

The public defender, in addition to being empowered to represent any penniless defendant in a criminal case with resources equal to those of the prosecution, is also a general public counsel. The defender is empowered to bring suit for unpaid wages for any wage-earner. The child labor law is intended to cope with the growing evil of young boys being thrown in contact with the rough influences of the street. It was aimed particularly to prevent children under ten years from selling newspapers on the street. Hereafter all children under the control of the Juvenile Court will be called "wards of the court" instead of "dependent, delinquent or abandoned children." A special provision, which applies only to Los Angeles county, creates the office of Referee of the Juvenile Court. This is for the purpose of allowing Los Angeles to appoint women to the position and thereby make it possible to have women handle such cases as involve young girls.

The act creating the Industrial Commission, which came into being after suffrage was granted, was amended to provide for penalties for violation of the commission's rulings on hours and conditions of labor.

This puts into the hands of the Industrial Commission a means of guarding the labor of women and children in such industries as canning and hop-picking, where anti-suffragists have been charging enfranchised California with indifference. It also provides measures for the enforcement of the commission's demands for improvement. The commission is definitely an achievement of women's efforts since their possession of the ballot.

"During the season of 1914," reports the California Industrial Welfare Commission, "an exhaustive investigation of the canning industry of the State was made. Records were kept in every cannery of the State, numbering 54, showing the hours of work, the amount received every day for every woman in the industry from the beginning of the season to the end. This was probably the most exhaustive investigation of the kind ever made. They have now appointed a sub-committee of canners and employees who are going to work out standards of conditions of labor to be submitted to the commission. The canning industry is the most important in the State of California. During the season as many as 30,000 women are employed, which is as many as the whole number of women employed in the other industries of the State combined.

"The hop-picking industry has been looked after by the State Commission on Immigration and Housing, and probably in no industry in the West has any such revolution taken place as in conditions surrounding this industry. The camps where the workers live are as clean as military camps."

NEW JERSEY RACES FOR SECOND PLACE

Nearly Doubles Number of Subscriptions in One Week—The Score

Massachusetts	315
Connecticut	156
New Jersey	153
Pennsylvania	92
New York	87
Ohio	65
Minnesota	64
Texas	51
Kentucky	38
Iowa	28
Illinois	23
Virginia	23
New Hampshire	19
Indiana	18
Alabama	15
Michigan	15
Florida	14
Rhode Island	14
West Virginia	14
Tennessee	9
Georgia	8
South Carolina	7
Wisconsin	6
Delaware	5
Missouri	4
Nebraska	4
South Dakota	4
Arkansas	3
Maine	3
North Carolina	2
North Dakota	2
District of Columbia	1
Louisiana	1
Maryland	1
Mississippi	1
New Mexico	1
Total	1,266
Gain over previous week	228

MISS MARKESON HAD NO CASE

Anti-Suffragist of Montana Liquor Fame Fails in Canard at Erie

Some of the methods adopted by anti-suffragists in Pennsylvania in opposition to the suffrage campaign are almost beyond belief. Miss Clara Markeson, well known for her activity against the suffrage amendment in connection with the liquor interests in Montana, has been hard at work for the opposition in the Key Stone State. Mrs. H. N. Fleming of Erie telegraphed The Woman's Journal for all the information it could furnish about Miss Markeson. It was apparent that the Erie suffragists were going to give her plenty of publicity. It appears now that they were successful in driving her into a corner and that she retaliated in a most childish manner.

Mrs. Fleming writes The Woman's Journal: "Miss Markeson has told a very livid blackmailing story." According to Mrs Fleming and the Erie papers, Miss Markeson says that literature was "taken from her by advocates of woman suffrage and that the sleeve of her coat was torn by the same." Mrs. Fleming says that the story is false, and that the well known women of the community who had charge of the suffrage booth at the Labor Carnival absolutely deny the story. A statement signed by Eugene McManus, Theodore Eichhorn and Nelson Kitts, officials of the Labor Union who had charge of the whole affair, declare that there was in their estimation no ground for Miss Markeson's complaint.

When women begin to use their brains and think for themselves, they believe in equal suffrage.—Maude Adams.

WANTS TO HAVE WOMEN INCLUDED

President of District Delegate Association Wires Support of Washington Women

Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, received a telegram this week from R. C. Claflin, president of the District Delegate Association of the District of Columbia, assuring her that the movement to enfranchise the men of the district would be enlarged to include the women. This word came in reply to the announcement of the congressional committee in Chicago a week ago that if the backers of the movement did not include women in their scheme the national association would use its best efforts to block the plan in Congress.

"Mr. Claflin's organization is entitled to our support and will get it," said Mrs. McCormick, regarding the telegram. "The main difficulty, however, grows out of the attitude of some of the members of the chamber of commerce in Washington. If they could eliminate the women from the situation they would be glad to do it."

The congressional committee already has had one hearing before the chamber of commerce and probably will have another in the fall, it is announced.

TORCH LIGHTS UP NEW YORK STATE

Brand in Clay Goes from Long Island on Way Through State to Buffalo

The suffrage torch of New York State started on its journey last week from Montauk Point, L. I., to Buffalo. It is carried forward in an automobile by relays of women of the Women's Political Union, who, in open air meetings at each stopping place, throw light upon the needs of New York women. The torch, a beautiful Greek model, was presented by Miss Alberta Hill, Executive Secretary of the Union, to Mrs. Thomas Manson, Chairman of the Suffolk County Union, at an out-of-door meeting at Montauk Point. Mrs. Manson carried the torch across Long Island to Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, who in turn traveled with it to the suffrage van, where she made her first open air speech.

Accompanied by Miss Jane Pincus, Mrs. Havemeyer continued her journey toward the center of the State. She was to pass the torch on to Mrs. Norman Stafford at Canastota this week. The last crusader to receive the torch will be Mrs. George Tiffany of Fredonia, who will bring it into Buffalo and there give it to the president of the Union, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, at a mass meeting on July 31.

Woman's Journal Ladder

This ladder records the names of all those who have sent in five or more subscriptions in connection with the plan of getting 1,000 new subscriptions in each State. Make sure your name is here; then make sure it climbs.

112	Miss Mabel C. Washburn, Connecticut	112

OVER ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIPTIONS

43	Mrs. F. H. Pierce, New Jersey	
39	Mrs. Wm. R. Henry, Massachusetts	43
39	Mrs. Elizabeth H. Potter, Texas	39
28	Mrs. E. H. Abbott, Jr., Massachusetts	39
		28

OVER TWENTY-FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS

23	Miss Georgiana O. Fisher, Massachusetts	23
19	Mrs. C. W. Hodgson, New York	19
19	Mrs. May L. DeGreen, Pennsylvania	19
16	Mrs. E. Yancey Cohen, New Jersey	16
12	Jeannette Rankin, Pennsylvania	12
12	Mrs. Max Polachek, Illinois	12
11	Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke, New Hampshire	11
11	Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Kentucky	11
11	Mrs. Robert Pierce, Connecticut	11

OVER TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS

10	Miss Healey, Massachusetts	10
10	Mrs. Hannah A. Babcock, New York	10
10	Mrs. George L. Dyer, Florida	10
9	Mrs. Chas. S. Brooks, Ohio	9
9	Miss Zara duPont, Ohio	9
9	Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Pennsylvania	9
9	Mrs. G. L. Macdonald, New Jersey	9
9	Mrs. Edward Wellington, Massachusetts	9
8	Mrs. H. Churchman, New Jersey	8
8	Miss Laura Gowdy, New Jersey	8
8	Miss Florence Hoge, West Virginia	8
8	Mrs. J. B. Johnson, New York	8
8	Dr. Inez Ford Nason, New Hampshire	8
8	Mrs. Fred Patterson, Iowa	8
8	Mrs. H. M. Stoddard, Minnesota	8
8	Mrs. C. E. Townsend, Virginia	8
8	Miss Psyche Webster, Connecticut	8

OVER SEVEN SUBSCRIPTIONS

7	Mrs. Angie Bonner, Alabama	7
7	Mrs. Maude Ray Hartwell, Massachusetts	7
7	Miss Annie Heacock, Pennsylvania	7
7	Mrs. A. M. Peterson, Pennsylvania	7
7	Mrs. Thomas W. Phillips, Pennsylvania	7
7	Mrs. Jane Bliss Potter, Minnesota	7
7	Mrs. James M. Smith, Pennsylvania	7
6	Mrs. F. W. Gentleman, Massachusetts	6
6	Miss Janet L. Gorton, Massachusetts	6
6	Mrs. Gordon Grand, New Jersey	6
6	Mrs. Alice M. Hicks, Massachusetts	6
6	Mrs. I. Kindstedt, Rhode Island	6
6	Miss Harriet A. Nicholson, New York	6
6	Miss Harriet Noble, Indiana	6
6	Miss M. I. Waterous, Minnesota	6
6	Miss Louise M. Webb, Massachusetts	6
6	Mrs. Madeleine Whitney, Massachusetts	6

OVER FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS

5	Miss Bernette Bacheler, Massachusetts	5
5	Mrs. Anna B. Cunningham, Pennsylvania	5
5	Mrs. Beatrice E. Macomber, Massachusetts	5
5	Mrs. W. D. Drake, Kentucky	5
5	Mrs. E. S. Everts, Massachusetts	5
5	Mrs. Cynthia K. Farr, Iowa	5
5	Mrs. Elizabeth A. D. Foote, Massachusetts	5
5	Mary C. Hickox, Connecticut	5
5	Mrs. A. H. Krause, Ohio	5
5	Miss Sadie Passig, Iowa	5
5	Mrs. Kennie Fricks Steele, Texas	5
5	Mrs. Grace H. Swartz, New Jersey	5
5	Miss Annie Clemett Thoma, New Jersey	5

FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS

WOMEN WIN BACK ELECTRIC LIGHTS

An interesting incident in New Mexico, N. Y., shows the determined manner in which women use the ballot to relieve community defects. In a rural district where the schoolhouse had provided the only suitable assembly hall for twenty-one years, the taxpayers (men) decided to cut down expenditures. The motion was carried over the protest of the one woman on the board. Use of electric lights, not an expensive item, was stopped, and thereafter State educators and lecturers addressed the community in a lamplit hall, to the chagrin of many progressive citizens. The woman member of the board continued her opposition and the farm women helped. Kind neighbors came in to take care of babies so that the mothers could get out to vote. The result was victory for the women and the farmers by a vote of nearly two to one.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
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SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1915

HONORING MAGNA CHARTA

June 15 was the seven hundredth anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta. In many places the day was kept with appropriate ceremonies. The friends of equal rights for women have good reason to feel that every celebration of a great anniversary of human liberty is their celebration; as Lucy Stone, whenever she spied in the distance the shaft of Bunker Hill monument, used to say to her fellow suffragists, "That is our monument!"

Magna Charta was only a first step in the evolution of human freedom, and that evolution is still going on. The Boston Globe says:

"Magna Chartas are being signed every day of our lives, in private and in public. Trade unionism was one of the Magna Chartas of the 19th century; suffrage is a Magna Charta of woman in the 20th century. History reeks with distrust of the common people by those in authority. History gleams and glows with the worthiness of the common people to be trusted. The main task of the world is to get its Magna Chartas signed." A. S. B.

TWO NATIONAL PROGRAMS

The rapid growth of the suffrage movement is constantly giving rise to new societies and new methods. One of the livest of these recent developments is the Congressional Union. The Union has lately announced its intention of organizing an auxiliary in every Congressional district throughout the United States, and has begun the work. This will bring home to the suffragists in every part of the country the practical question whether they shall join the Union or not.

There are at present two national suffrage organizations in the field, the old National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. They have a common object—to secure the ballot for women—and up to this time many suffragists have been members of both societies. But the policies and methods of the two have become so widely divergent that people will soon have to make their choice and line up with one or the other.

Both organizations are non-partisan, but in wholly different senses of the word. The National Association believes in opposing, irrespective of party, candidates who are opposed to equal suffrage. The Union believes in opposing the party in power at Washington, no matter which party that may be, until it consents to submit to the States the nation-wide amendment for woman suffrage; and it seeks to bring pressure to bear upon the dominant party by enlisting the women of the enfranchised States to vote against that party's candidates for Congress, without regard to the attitude or record of the candidates themselves upon the question.

Both the National Association and the Congressional Union work for the nation-wide suffrage amendment (variously called the Susan B. Anthony amendment and the Bristow-Mondell amendment). But the Union limits itself to this one measure, while the National Association works also for two subsidiary measures—the Federal Suffrage bill and the Shafroth amendment—which its Congressional Committee believe will help the ultimate passage of the Bristow-Mondell amendment.

The National Association lays stress upon the importance of getting more suffrage States as the surest and most powerful means of bringing increased pressure to bear upon Congress for the nation-wide amendment, and also of securing its ratification when submitted.

The Union believes that there are already suffrage States enough to put the nation-wide amendment through Congress by organizing the women of those States against the national party in power; hence the Union takes less interest than the National in getting more States, is inclined to disparage the attempt, and devotes its main effort to the other line of work.

The National Association, as a general policy, is guided by the wishes of the State organizations as to its work in the respective States. The Union goes into the States to form its own auxiliary branches without regard to the wishes or the judgment of the State organizations already existing there. The fact that it is now going into the States for this purpose makes it necessary for the suffragists in all the States to consider what their attitude toward the Union should be. A. S. B.

AN UNPRACTICAL POLICY

People ought not to join the Union unless they really believe in its program. Its program is to fight the national party in power, and to get the women voters of the Western States to oppose its Congressional candidates until it submits the nation-wide suffrage amendment. In our judgment this is a wholly visionary plan. Ever since women began voting in the West, now nearly half a century ago, their most conspicuous trait as voters has been that they pay more attention to a candidate's character and record than to his party label. This is their inveterate tendency; and it is through this tendency that they are considered to have rendered their greatest service to the enfranchised States. We do not believe that it will be possible to get any large number of the enfranichised women to vote against a thoroughly worthy candidate—perhaps an old and tried friend of the women's cause—on account of sins of his party for which he was not to blame.

It has been claimed that in Colorado last November Congressman Keating's vote was greatly cut down as a result of the Union's effort. At the suffrage conference in Chicago last week a letter was read from Congressman Keating pointing out that at the previous election he had been a candidate for Congressman-at-large, and received Democratic votes from all over the State, while at the last election he was a candidate for Congressman from a single district, and received votes from that district only; but within that district he got a larger vote last time than he did the time before. Last November there was a reaction toward the Republicans all along the line, but it happened to be rather less marked where the Congressional Union was working than elsewhere. The Union hopes in course of time to build up a large opposition to the dominant party among the women voters; but we believe that following this line of effort is chasing a will of the wisp. It diverts money and energy from more useful and fruitful methods, and so far as it has any effect upon the campaign States, the effect is bad.

It is sometimes said that the leaders of the Congressional Union are not at present opposing any party. They are not at this moment, because this is the interval between elections; but they did it at the last election, and they mean to do it at the next, unless in the meantime the dominant party in Congress submits the amendment.

The leaders of the Union mean well. Their enthusiasm and consecration are beautiful, and their fervor is like a fire in the bones; but this very intensity carries with it at times a certain narrowness, an inability to see any point of view but their own. To them, all times and seasons are appropriate for making a protest; and they could not see that they would not really be serving the cause by pressing it upon the President's attention at a time which both the President and the general public would regard as highly unfitting.

Just so with their present intention to organize an auxiliary association in every Congressional district. Why come into a State where every Congressional district is already organized for suffrage, where every district is already putting pressure on Congress in behalf of the nation-wide suffrage amendment, and try to form in each district a second organization to push that amendment? It seems to the leaders of the Union so important to build up their own society, and to have in every Congressional district a group of women who will do the work exactly as directed from the Union's headquarters, that they overlook the obvious drawbacks of duplicating machinery, of causing friction and ill feeling, and of disintegrating the suffrage societies now existing throughout the country, almost all of which are allied with the National. They would be glad to see them disintegrated, and to have all their live material incorporated into the Union.

The leaders of the Union are not to be blamed. They believe that the anti-party policy which they have struck out is the best and quickest way to carry the nation-wide suffrage amendment, and they naturally make straight for their goal through thick and thin, and try to rally to their banner all possible support. Those who believe in their policy ought to give it their support. But those who do not believe in it ought to support the organizations which are following a wiser method.

The question is, or should be, one of program and not of personalities; and we should line up with the one society or the other, according as we believe that the one policy or the other will be the more helpful to the cause.

A. S. B.

A DIVIDED OPINION

Some persons may be in a dilemma because they are not in sympathy with the whole program of either association. They do not believe in the Union's policy of fighting the Democratic party, but neither do they believe in the Shafroth amendment. We would remind such persons that the anti-party method of the Union is the very backbone of its policy, its main feature, and its chief reason for existence as a separate organization; while the Shafroth amendment is only a minor part of the National's program. In Miss Anthony's day the National Association generally asked Congress for more than one measure at a time, and there were always some of the States that did not believe in one or the other of the minor measures, and refrained from pushing them; but those States did not feel bound to turn in actively and fight them, much less to sever their connection with the National because of them.

When the Union comes into the States to organize, the State Associations should define clearly, for their own members and for the public, the distinction between the programs of the two societies. We should take the occasion to emphasize and strengthen our own constructive work. But we should neither express nor feel antagonism toward those of our friends who may elect to join the Union; we should not attack the Union's motives, or be eager to take the darkest view of its actions, or publish sharp criticisms of it in the press. We should not call it "militant"; its methods, however unwise, are entirely lawful and peaceful. We should be ready to give it full credit for anything good that it does; and it has done some excellent and brilliant work. But we should not let ourselves be carried away by its enthusiasm into an absolutely misguided and mistaken line of policy. A. S. B.

ONLY ONE DISSENTED

Only a single vote was cast in the Danish Parliament against the bill giving full Parliamentary suffrage to women.

The gallery was crowded with women, and among them were several of the American delegates to the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague. One of these, Miss Florence Holbrook of Chicago, in describing the scene to the editor of The Woman's Journal, said that she was struck by the dignity with which the debate was conducted. Even when the vote was passed that enfranchised the women of a whole nation, there was no demonstration in the gallery, except on the part of one woman. An old lady, probably a pioneer in the cause, waved her arm and cried, "Hurrah!" The hearts of all her hearers echoed the word in deep but silent joy.

A. S. B.

ANOTHER ILLINOIS VICTORY

The election held in Illinois last week for Justices of the State Supreme Court was a victory for equal suffrage, in an indirect but very important way. The re-election of Justices Cartwright, Carter and Dunn ensures a majority of the Supreme Court favorable to equal suffrage.

When the liquor men two years ago sought to have the suffrage bill set aside as unconstitutional, the Supreme Court of Illinois was divided on the question. The constitutionality of the measure was upheld by a majority of one vote.

Since then woman suffrage in Illinois has increased very much in popularity, through the practical experience that the people have had of it. Jane Addams says that now there are hardly any open opponents of votes for women to be found in the State. The bill to repeal woman suffrage, which was introduced in this year's Legislature by one of the "wets," did not even come to a vote, but perished in committee. When they saw that they had no chance to kill woman suffrage in an open and straightforward way, the liquor interests tried to do it indirectly. They made an effort to elect several anti-suffrage Justices to the Supreme Court. If they had been successful in this they meant to make a new test case and get a reversal of the former decision as to the constitutionality of the law. The result of the election makes this impossible. A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

PENNSYLVANIA

"A Square Deal for Women" is the heading of a square yellow membership blank which is being circulated by the Pennsylvania Men's League. Underneath the Liberty Bell are the words, "Paupers, Criminals, Idiots and Women are disfranchised in Pennsylvania. Let us take our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters out of such company."

"The undersigned, a lover of Fair Play, a voter of the State of Pennsylvania," says the blank, "believing that women, having equal responsibility with men for the Public Welfare, should have equal opportunity and Power for Public Service, which the ballot gives, will vote accordingly at the election next November; and also wishes to become a member of the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage (with the understanding that there are no dues)."

The president of the league is Wilmer Atkinson, Washington Square, Philadelphia.

At the recent Central Labor Union carnival in Erie one night was devoted to suffrage, and all paths led to the suffrage booth. Rev. Thomas P. Byrnes, in a speech that evening, said: "If the ballot is necessary to you men, it is equally necessary to the women—to your wives, mothers, sisters, daughters and sweethearts."

The Park Opera House was packed at the recent meeting in Erie at which Dr. Shaw spoke.

MARYLAND

The march of the prairie schooner expedition of the Just Government League through Southern Maryland is a march of triumph. Record-breaking crowds come from miles away to attend the meetings. The pilgrims have journeyed 125 miles to St. Mary's City, the home of Margaret Brent, and on June 8 they celebrated with fitting ceremony the memory of the first suffragist. The five caravaners, Mr. and Mrs. Ramey, Mrs. Frank H. Snell, Miss Mary O'Toole, Miss Lola C. Trax, and also Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, president of the Just Government League, and Mrs. John M. Heard of Baltimore, spoke to an audience of several hundred at a meeting on the grounds of St. Mary's Seminary. Afterward the suffragists visited places of historic interest in the city.

ALABAMA

Street meetings on prominent corners in the business section of Birmingham will be held Saturday evenings in the interest of equal suffrage, and some of the best women speakers in the community are to be heard. Arrangements are being made for little stands, movable concerns, to be placed every week on the principal corners.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association will give a Japanese garden party on the roof garden of the Hotel LaSalle on the evening of June 29. There will be a special entertainment and musical program, with dancing from 9 to 1 o'clock. Mrs. Clara Miller is chairman of the affair and Mrs. William • Swift Holabird vice-chairman.

On June 16 a dinner and reception was given at the Hotel La Salle in honor of Mrs. Louise Osborn Rowe, the new commissioner of public welfare of Chicago. Mrs. Dora Earle was chairman. Addresses were made by Mayor Thompson, Miss Florence King, president of the Woman's Association of Commerce; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association; Judge Mary M. Bartelme of the Juvenile Court, and Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley, president of the Chicago Woman's Club; Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Helen E. Starrett of the Starrett School for Girls, which Mrs. Rowe attended, and Mrs. Harriett S. Thompson, president of the Chicago Political Equality League.

A suffrage conference was held by the State Association in Dekalb on Tuesday, at which the following State members were present: Mrs. Jennie F. W. Johnson, Mrs. E. L. Stewart, Mrs. G. A. Sodon, Mrs. J. W. McGraw, Miss Margaret Dobyne and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout. The conference opened by greetings from the Mayor of Dekalb, the president of the Dekalb Woman's Club, Mrs. H. W. Fay; the president of the Commercial Club, A. G. Kennedy; the pastor of the Congregational Church, Dr. Swisher, and other leading men and women.

Leaders in civic work in nearby cities held a conference in East St. Louis recently, at which officers of the Illinois E. S. A. spoke. Mrs. W. G. Padfield of East St. Louis presided, and the speakers were Mrs. Lillian Shoup of Carlyle, Mrs. Frank Stucker of Collinsville, Mrs. W. H. Tomlins of Granite City, Dr. Marie L. Ravold of Greenville, Mrs. H. M. Brown of Peoria, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Mrs. Judith Lowenthal, Mrs. Edward L. Stewart and Miss Margaret Dobyne of Chicago, Mrs. J. W. McGraw of Glencoe, Ill., and Mrs. W. J. Wilkinson of Alton.

"Some women say they are not interested in politics," said Mrs. Trout. "Any woman who walks on streets, rides on roads and eats pure food, is interested in the high cost of living, a living wage for women, good schools and a single moral standard is interested in politics." Mrs. Lowenthal told of the municipal dances in Chicago and of other social work accomplished. She said she was known as "the third alderman" of the Third ward.

VIRGINIA

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled at the headquarters of the Equal Suffrage League in Richmond recently to make plans for the coming legislative campaign. Mrs. B. B. Valentine presided.

It was decided to prepare a statement outlining the progress of the movement in the State and the country at large, to be sent to every candidate for the General Assembly of 1916.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee of men to cooperate with the executive committee in circulating petitions and in securing financial support for the campaign for the submission of the amendment. A substantial sum was pledged by those present, with good prospects of more to come.

The men's committee represents various sections of the city and is as follows: Rev. W. A. Cooper, John S. Munce, Milton Marcuse, W. T. DeSaussure, W. H. Foster, B. B. Valentine, Carter W. Wormeley, C. W. Duke, Rev. W. Russell Bowie, Charles P. Lee, Dr. Roy K. Flannagan, T. T. Dabney, Clayton Torrence, John Hampden Chamberlayne, L. R. Whipple, Howard T. Colvin, Charles G. Bosher and Rev. H. D. McLachlan.

A junior branch has just been organized with 20 charter members, and 12 other new leagues have been formed in the last two months. New members in the Hampton and Newport News leagues have brought the combined membership for the Peninsula to about 500.

Mrs. W. W. King of the Staunton Equal Suffrage League has been appointed chairman of the Business League Committee. Her first achievement was to secure the passage of new stable regulations, and the Staunton Leader says: "Everybody from drayman to city officials representing the city itself was before Justice May in police court this morning, summoned for not conforming to the new sanitary stable regulations. . . . This clean-up campaign was only a means to an end, and the Business League Committee, under Mrs. W. W. King, intends to perpetuate the good done by working for the enforcement of sanitary regulations and educating the city up to the necessity of their observance." Mrs. King recently spoke in Buena Vista and, of course, stressed woman suffrage.

NEVADA

A resolution, seeking the appointment of a probation officer, has been adopted by the Women's Civic League and addressed to Mayor Byington. The mayor and members of the City Council are also requested by the league to print and distribute copies of all ordinances in order that the people may be kept advised of what is going on in the city government.

LOUISIANA

The Orleans branch of the Woman Suffrage Party, with a thousand members, recently endorsed the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

Miss Alma Sabourin, president, recently received a letter from Rabbi Emanuel Sternheim of Baton Rouge, strongly approving the plans of the party, and offering his services by voice and pen.

"Does the Louisiana law give a woman the right to her own children, in case of a disagreement with her husband?" was a question which came up for discussion. A recent case was cited in which the children of a woman who had left her husband's domicile on account of ill treatment had been taken from her. It was pointed out that in the eyes of the law the woman who leaves home appears to be in the wrong, whatever the provocation.

At the next meeting a discussion on the status of women under the Louisiana law will be held, led by Miss Florence Huberwald.

TENNESSEE

A campaign conference was held in Nashville June 10, and a brilliant luncheon was given by the Nashville Equal Suffrage League at the Hotel Hermitage. Mrs. Ittie K. Reno was general chairman and toastmistress, and Mrs. W. J. Morrison vice-chairman. Miss Maria Thompson Davies, Mrs. S. J. Ellis of Memphis, Miss Sue White of Jackson, Mrs. Isaac Reese of Memphis, Mrs. George Clark, Mrs. Frederick Hardy, Miss Catherine Wester of Chattanooga, Miss Louise Lindsley, Mrs. Ida Longly of Chattanooga, Mrs. H. J. Kelso of Knoxville, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Mrs. Willie Lawson Williams, Mrs. Ida Clyde Clarke, Mrs. John M. Kenny, Dr. Coulter, Mr. Roach and Mr. Brock were the speakers. Mrs. Dudley told of the Chicago conference. Mrs. George Clark was introduced as the only woman president of a railroad in the South.

A campaign in West Tennessee was started in the ninth district last week with a meeting at Dresden. Mrs. James Ezzell, chairman of the district, is being assisted by Mrs. D. T. Kimbrough, Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson and Miss Mary Lipe of Nashville. The speakers were introduced by Congressman Finis J. Garrett.

Miss Kitty Cheatham is to give a recital in Nashville on the evening of June 29, by arrangement of the Nashville Business Women's Equal Suffrage League. The entertainment will be given in the gymnasium of Peabody College, in accordance with an invitation extended to the League by the summer school committee of the college. The committee has requested that 500 seats be reserved for the teachers who are attending the summer session at Peabody College.

CONNECTICUT

A well-attended meeting of suffrage workers of Windham County was held last Saturday at the home of Miss Rosamond Danielson, at Putnam Heights. An important feature of the meeting was the presence of Miss Camilla Whitcomb and Miss Frances M. Birtwell of Massachusetts, who came to enlist help and sympathy for the campaign work in Worcester County—the county immediately to the north of that part of Connecticut. There are six leagues in Windham County. Some of them are as yet small and young, but there were encouraging reports of the work of all of them and also reports of suffrage interest in several towns that are not yet organized. The strongest leagues are those at Danielson, Mrs. Rienzi Robinson, president, and at Putnam, Mrs. W. J. Bartlett, president. Miss Abbie O'Connor, who reported for Willimantic, is president of the Equality League of Self Supporting Women, a State-wide association that is affiliated with the C. W. S. A. After the reports of the leagues had been given, Miss Mabel Washburn spoke on the plan of increasing the circulation of The Woman's Journal. A number of subscriptions were taken up after the meeting and there seem good prospects that the women who represented the various leagues will continue this work in their own towns. Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn was to have been present, but was kept away by illness. Mrs. Edward Porritt, who took her place, urged the cooperation of all Connecticut suffragists with campaign work in Massachusetts and New York, and mentioned the work to be done in each State in interviewing and writing Congressmen and Senators in aid of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The Massachusetts representatives asked help in the work of preparing the voters' lists for the canvassers—a work that in many towns takes considerable time and trouble. Miss Birtwell also asked for co-operation in the automobile campaigns, and for a continued interest in Massachusetts work.

A Connecticut branch of the Congressional Union was formed at the concluding session of the convention that was held in Hartford June 8 and 9. Mrs. W. D. Ascough of Hartford was elected chairman of the Branch, and over $350 was raised by pledges and collections for the work of promoting the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment by the Sixty-Fourth Congress.

KENTUCKY

Instruction in city and country schools concerning the rights of women under the law is being recommended by the Fayette County Equal Rights Association.

NEW YORK

Suffrage billboards calling on the voters to support the amendment have been placed in every city and in hundreds of towns in the State. Rochester, Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, Auburn, Binghamton, Elmira, Poughkeepsie, Utica and their suburbs show flaming yellow reminders that the greatest election of a generation is scheduled for this fall. As the train slows down for Mt. Vernon, White Plains, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Middletown, New Rochelle, Long Island City and a score of other places equally well known to tired business men there it is again, with its fresh paint as yet undimmed by stormy weather.

The poster on the boards is by Anne Merriam Peck, and is one of those submitted in the Empire State Campaign Committee's poster contest. It shows a young woman with a trumpet in black and white on a yellow ground, and carries in bold black letters the simple reminder, "Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment, November 2, 1915."

A suffrage show has been planned at Luna Park. It is to be a hopping contest, entrance 5 cents, and a box of caramels for every successful hopper. On an incline there are forty-eight squares, representing the States of the Union. The States must be covered, hopping on one foot, toward Victory, arrayed in a white gown and yellow sash at the top.

At the hearing before the suffrage committee of the Constitutional Convention last week suffragists opposed the resolution of Judge Watson T. Dunmore of Utica, providing that thereafter no class of persons shall be enfranchised unless a poll of the people to be enfranchised shows they want the ballot. This would apply to suffrage only if the suffrage proposal is defeated this fall and it comes up in later years for approval. Mrs. Blatch declared that such a referendum to the women of the State would cost $1,000,000, and she argued that if this arrangement were followed it should have some effect rather than leaving the question for decision by the Legislature and the voters later.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, making a round of county suffrage conventions, says that the one of Suffolk county, the largest county in the State, held at Bay Shore last week, was one of the most satisfactory. Every town was represented, and in the evening people were turned away.

The St. Lawrence County Convention will be held June 21 at Ogdensburg, beginning at 10.30 A. M. At an evening meeting in the Opera House Dr. Anna H. Shaw will speak, and Mrs. F. G. Paddock of Malone, chairman of the Fourth District Campaign Committee, will preside.

At the Albany County Convention last week Mayor Stevens welcomed the suffragists as a neutral. He was followed by former Congressman Peter G. Ten Eyck, who said: "I suppose I ought to be neutral, but I'm not; I'm for suffrage for women."

Miss Leila V. Stott, president of the Albany Equal Suffrage Club, in opening the convention, said that when she began the campaign she had no hope of victory this year. She has changed her mind and predicts that the amendment will carry.

MASSACHUSETTS

The sacrifice sale and auction for suffrage recently held netted the campaign fund $1,550, in addition to giving the cause much publicity.

The Granges of Winchester, Stoneham and Wilmington last week unanimously endorsed the proposed constitutional amendment to enfranchise women of the State.

The State Association was invited to take part in the celebration of the 101st anniversary of the W. & A. Bacon store in Boston recently. Mrs. Gertrude H. Leonard, Mrs. Evelyn P. Coe and Miss Margaret Foley attended. Miss Foley made the address. Other speakers at the celebration were Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley.

Meetings in Boston and suburbs have been scheduled as follows: June 17, Brighton; June 18, Jamaica Plain; June 19, Hyde Park; June 21, Roxbury; June 22, Boston, Park street, Pemberton square; June 23, Jamaica Plain.

A suffrage meeting on Boston Common will be held at 4 o'clock on Sunday. The speakers will be Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Annie Malloy and Rev. A. R. Williams.

The Arlington Equal Suffrage League opened new headquarters on June 14, at Association Building. Mrs. Ralph McDaniel spoke in the evening.

All suffragists who have water craft are urged to fly suffrage pennants. A new committee on advertising has been organized by the Boston E. S. A., of which Mrs. Alfred Vinal Kidd is chairman. Pennants will be supplied free of charge at Boston headquarters.

The following officers were elected recently at the annual meeting of the Amherst suffrage league: President, Mrs. Arthur H. Dakin; vice-presidents, Mrs. Anson D. Morse, Miss Gertrude L. Bridgman, Mrs. Allen G. Clark, Mrs. D. B. Elder; secretary and treasurer, Elgin Sherk; directors, Mrs. Adelaide LaVilla, Mrs. Charles H. Toll, Mrs. Hubert C. Barton, Miss Katherine Morse; auditor, Mrs. Frederick S. Allis.

MONTANA

The convention of the Montana Good Government organization opened in Missoula with a good attendance and keen enthusiasm June 8 in the university assembly hall. Miss Jeannette Rankin called the meeting to order and presided during the deliberations. Reports were made by Mrs. John Willis of Glasgow, secretary, and the county chairman.

"The Fundamental Principles of My Political Party" was a topic discussed in the evening by former Mayor Duncan of Butte, Socialist, and Senator T. J. Walsh, Democrat.

Miss O'Neill of Butte led the afternoon session's discussion of "Our Relations to Other Organizations." Mrs. Colt of Big Timber and Miss Jeannette Rankin of Missoula were the other speakers.

TEXAS

Among the resolutions adopted by the Second District Texas Federation of Women's Clubs at their meeting in Waxahachie some weeks ago was one endorsing suffrage for women.

NEW JERSEY

A feature of the annual children's carnival held in Collingswood on June 12 was the "Suffrage Girls." There were 28 little girls ranging in age from 6 to 10 years, each carrying votes for women pennants and American flags and wearing votes for women shoulder sashes. At the head of the group was the Collingswood Equal Suffrage banner, in the middle of the group was the suffrage map and a large American flag and at the rear the Collingswood Equal Suffrage pennant.

Following the group was a little girl dressed in black with a shoulder strap marked "New Jersey." She marched with her hands chained in front of her, representing New Jersey's present condition. This section received generous applause along the entire line of march.

The Camden Baptist Association in its 28th annual session at Gloucester City last week placed itself unanimously on record for woman suffrage.

The following resolution, which was supported by Miss Esther Hill Elfreth of Haddonfield, N. J., State president of the W. C. T. U., was carried enthusiastically:

"Whereas, the church of Christ stands for justice in all the relations of life, and

"Whereas, we recognize in the womanhood of our land a great moral and spiritual force which has proved invaluable in the work of the church, and

"Whereas, a movement is now before the people of your State to enfranchise its women, therefore be it

"Resolved: That we hereby endorse equal suffrage, and recommend it to the people as a measure for the promotion of temperance, the protection of the home and the building of higher ideals in national life. F. Anderson, J. H. Perry, R. R. West."

MAINE

The Maine W. S. A. is having a remarkable opportunity of arousing interest in their work. At the exposition in Portland which the Chamber of Commerce is holding for two weeks the association has a very attractive booth decorated with "votes for women" banners. The workers pass out suffrage maps to visitors and speak of the pride they have for Maine and the greater pride they would have if she were white like the western States. The map is proving a great object lesson, and the "votes for women" buttons are even better. Thousands have been given out.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit is that of Mr. Tibbetts, who has a fox farm. He is a strong suffragist, and has tied yellow ribbons with "votes for women" buttons around the necks of Murphy, the prize fox, and the white rat, which has thirty babies.

Miss Helen N. Bates, State president, writes: "In talking with men from Massachusetts we find them proud that their own State is so far along in the movement for giving women political rights, and we did not find one who was going to vote against the amendment; all spoke as if it would carry. Men from New York were equally sanguine."

YOUR FRIEND? Get her one of those satisfactory Pillar-Tray crystal soap-saving dishes you bought at the Suffrage Fairs. You want more yourself. 25c. On sale now at MACY'S, 410 Boylston St., Boston.

MICHIGAN

Mrs. Jennie C. Law Hardy will spend a month in New Jersey, helping in the campaign there. She goes in response to a request from the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Orton H. Clark points out in her last "president's letter" that the 1913 Legislature made it as hard as possible for the women to use initiative petitions by passing a bill making it necessary for petitions to be circulated by "qualified electors."

"Many of the legislators themselves failed to realize the significance of this amendment," she says. "We women are undaunted, however, as we feel confident that the men interested in suffrage will assist us to secure the necessary 45,000 signatures, particularly as this handicap has been placed in our way."

MINNESOTA

Mrs. McMahon of Cleveland is doing wonderful work along the southern tier of counties. She has organized many societies in a new and effective manner and created great enthusiasm.

"She has a quiet manner and yet so stirring and effective as to leave no room for doubt of her earnestness and ability to cope with any anti whom she may meet or any question that may arise," says one Minnesota suffragist.

Mrs. Evelyn Dame of Albert Lea has been doing very effective work with "War Brides" as propaganda for both peace and suffrage.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas men can no longer rashly state that Arkansas women do not want the ballot, for the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Jewish Council of Women and the Press Association are on record as endorsing woman suffrage by a big vote.

The Detroit branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae voted on June 12 to instruct its delegates to vote affirmatively on the resolution endorsing suffrage which will be presented at the next biennial meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The vote stood 33 to 6 in favor. In her address on this occasion Dr. Mary Thompson Stevens said that educated women were just the ones to endorse this great progressive movement.

Progress isn't altogether at a standstill in Europe—Denmark has just instituted woman suffrage.—Butte Miner.

KNOW your ground and the battle is half won. The fliers and pamphlets printed by the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News will give you that knowledge.

Look over the literature listed below and see which ones you need, and which ones you want for your neighbors.

"SUFFRAGE AND MORALS," by Miss Blackwell, discusses what has been accomplished by the States wherein women vote for social reform, red light abatement and the single standard of morals. It is now ready. Postpaid, 3c each; 100, $2.00.

A TRUE STORY. By Carrie Chapman Catt, which tells of Li Po Ton and San Francisco's Chinatown. Two for 5c; 100, $2.17.

JANE ADDAMS TESTIFIES. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each 5c; per 100, $2.00.

VOTES AND ATHLETICS. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Spicy presentation of anti-suffrage fallacies. It covers many States and many arguments. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 75c.

BALLOTS AND BROOMS. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Illustrated. Short and to the point. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Facts and figures are given which you want to know. Price, 2c each; 100, $1.00.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER. By Alice Stone Blackwell. A brief answer to anti-suffrage charges against prominent suffrage leaders. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

THE THREE-FOLD MENACE. By Alice Stone Blackwell, answers three of the Anti's shop-worn arguments. Price, postpaid, 2c each; 100, $1.02.

THE WORTH OF A VOTE. By Alice Stone Blackwell, shows what "The Worth of a Vote" has been to men. 2c each; per 100, 50c.

SUFFRAGE AND MORMONISM. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each, 3c; per 100, $2.00.

MASSACHUSETTS LAWS. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, 2 for 5c; per 100, $1.00.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

585 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Suffrage Exchange

SUMMER RESORTS
SITUATIONS
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
SUFFRAGE NOVELTIES

The Suffrage Exchange will be useful in connection with any of these.

2c a Word
for 15 words or more.

ADVANCED THOUGHT. For a higher and a better life. Advertiser desires correspondence with others along these lines. Address, "Success," Box 602, McAllen, Tex. t. f.

SUMMER HOTELS AND CAMPS.

WANTED: Suffragists visiting Atlantic City to give a day's service at headquarters, 2505 Boardwalk.

WILDWOOD N. J. HOTEL ARCADIA. Restful, beautiful. Suffragists particularly welcome. Rates $10, $12 and $15. Near beach and amusements. Mrs. Francis D. Maxwell. t. f.

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

CITY ORGANIZER for the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF GREATER CLEVELAND wanted for July and August. Ability to speak a foreign language would be of especial value, but is not essential. Experience and references required. Apply to the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland, 1706 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.

CREW managers, or canvassers, 63 suffrage cartoons. Booklet, 36 pages. Sight seller, big profits, desirable souvenir. Striking innovation. Nothing like it. Samples, 10 cents. W. J. Holzapfel, Cleona, Pa. (27)

SUFFRAGE LECTURES by Miss Belle Kearney: "A Place in the Sun," "Woman and the Ballot." Popular Lectures: "Russia As I Saw It," "Old Days in Dixie Land," "Life in the Nile Country" Lectures on the Temperance Reform. For dates and terms address Miss Belle Kearney, 100 Bowen St., Providence, R. I., care Miss Hale.

VOTES AND ATHLETICS. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Spicy presentation of anti-suffrage fallacies. It covers many States and many arguments. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 75c. Order from The Woman's Journal. (tf)

THE WORTH OF A VOTE. Alice Stone Blackwell in this lucid little leaflet asks, "How much has the right to vote been worth to men?" and then clearly and concisely shows what the worth of a vote has been. Postpaid, each 2c.; per 100, 50c. Order from The Woman's Journal. (tf)

SITUATIONS.

WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN everywhere. Government Jobs; $70 month; short hours; vacations; rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments during Summer and Fall. Common education sufficient. Pull unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute. Dep't A 124, Rochester, N. Y. (34)

AGENTS WANTED.

TRY CASE'S RELIABLE Shine-All for silver, nickel and brass. 15 cents prepaid. J. B. Case Company, 71 Maple St., Hyde Park, Mass. (26)

REAL ESTATE

WRITE for the "Letters to George." They describe the possibilities of citrus fruit growing in Florida. C. E. STREET, Avon Park, Fla. 3/4

The Fourth Adtalk

Advertising Built on Knowledge That Benefits the Consumer is What the Journal Wants. . . . . .

This is a romance of brooms. It also serves to illustrate the almost daily service that advertising is doing for the American housewife.

A manufacturer of brooms decided to advertise. He sought advice from one of the largest advertising agencies in America. They conducted an investigation of the market for brooms so that they might know how to advertise them.

In one city of 3,400 families their analysis showed that over $1,500 per year was being wasted in the careless and ill-considered purchase of brooms. People using brooms costing 25c to 50c apiece were buying from five to twelve a year. People who were paying 50c to 75c each for brooms found it necessary to buy but two or three a year.

Here was a fundamental, practical bit of knowledge gained through an advertiser's investigation of the retail broom market.

Can you imagine more impressive and resultful broom advertising than that which would point out money-saving advantages in buying better brooms?

This is just a random example. There are literally thousands like it. Inevitably advertising means service. It is advertising of this sort, built on knowledge that benefits the consumer, toward which the advertising policy of The Woman's Journal is directed.

"I have dealt with the ——— company for a number of years," writes a Kentucky subscriber, "and know they are reliable. I have written their advertising department about the Journal and told them about the 1,000 subscribers that 37 States are getting."

When I write this there has not been time to hear from this company, a well-known national advertiser, but I do know that when subscribers show the interest and faith in a publication that this Kentucky woman did, it is sure to make a better impression than any letter I could write.

Next week I will tell you about a new advertising plan which will begin in the Journal of July 10. Already we have contracts for a considerable space. By that date it will be a pleasant surprise for Journal subscribers.

JOE B. HOSMER,
Advertising Manager.

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia was represented at the recent National Conference in Chicago by Mrs. J. Gale Ebert, State president, and Mrs. Milton McNeilan, State organizer, both of Parkersburg.

Mrs. Ebert, in company with Mrs. Martin Wesley Stoner of Washington, D. C., spent the past ten days organizing in Jefferson, Buckley and Morgan counties. Eight meetings were held last week in Jefferson County and three associations organized with splendid officers drawn from the most prominent families of the county.

The officers of Charlestown District are: Miss Anne Yates McDonald, leader; Mrs. William Campbell, vice-leader; Miss Margaret Getzendaner, recording secretary; Miss Virginia Lucas, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. M. J. Phillips, treasurer.

Officers of Shepherdstown District: Mrs. Mabel H. Gardiner, leader; Mr. Harry L. Snyder, vice-leader; Miss Margaret A. Potts, secretary; Mrs. E. L. Jarrett, treasurer.

Harper's Ferry District: Mrs. C. J. Cavalier, leader; Mrs. R. Y. Nicholas, vice-leader; Mrs. Blanche A. Wheatley, secretary; Mrs. C. E. Riley, treasurer.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Lexington, Ky., has spent the past week in the State, speaking in the principal towns. Weather permitting, an open-air meeting has been arranged for Wheeling today, and a hundred copies of The Woman's Journal have been ordered for this occasion.

A meeting of the Campaign Committee will be held at the home of Dr. Harriet B. Jones, Glendale, June 21 or 22.

The National Association is to send Miss Lavinia Engle as an organizer to the State.

"Come and bring the anti," was the slogan for the first suffrage tea in Huntington recently.

INDIANA

The Woman's Franchise League of Indiana has decided to enter upon a campaign to have suffrage leagues established in all of the seventeen colleges and universities where women attend. Good leagues are active at both Indiana and DePauw Universities. The plan is to inspire a study of the suffrage movement so that students may get the right outlook on life.

Miss Selma W. Schneider, president of the DePauw Equal Suffrage League, wrote the State organization as follows:

"We have been holding our regular meetings in the sorority homes. It is our plan to take up two or three chapters of 'Woman's Part in Government' for discussion at each meeting. We find that our chief task is not the conversion of unbelievers and constant arguing for suffrage, but rather the enlightenment of the girls as to their tasks and duties once they have the ballot."

Mrs. Julia C. Henderson, secretary of the Woman's Franchise League, explained that the girls are being encouraged by members of the faculty.

"At Indiana and DePauw the girls are being encouraged in this work by the college professors and their wives," she said. "We count much on the wide awakeness and activity of these young people who scatter in all parts of the State and nation carrying the suffrage gospel."

Mr. John T. McDonald, a dairy farmer of Delhi, N. Y., says: "Those opposed to woman suffrage profess to fear women will neglect their homes if given the right to vote. They might also say no farmer should vote, for he might neglect his stock or crops by so doing."

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established by the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars, to be applied by such Proprietors, principal and interest, at their discretion, to the support and improvement of the paper, and the promotion of the principles which it advocates.

WOMEN UPHOLD MORAL STANDARD

Revolutionary Statement at Chicago Banquet Answered from Suffrage Point of View

A striking incident at the recent suffrage conference in Chicago showed anew how decidedly the suffragists of the country favor a high moral standard.

The Chicago Equal Suffrage Association gave a banquet to the National Executive Council, in honor of the presidents of the campaign States. A large and brilliant company, numbering several hundred, sat down to table. Among the after-dinner speakers was Prof. W. I. Thomas of the University of Chicago. His topic was "Reform or Revolution?" He said that most women preferred to limit their efforts to reform, but intimated that he personally favored revolution, and that he was going to give the women present his views, even though they probably would not like them. He went on to propound a number of sociological doctrines of a more or less startling character. Among other things, he said, in substance, that many women who could not marry were earnestly desirous of children, and that it ought to be recognized that monogamy was not the only relation in which it was respectable for a woman to have a child. This surprising remark was received in dead silence. No one applauded. After Prof. Thomas had finished the presidents of the campaign States were called upon to speak of the work in their respective States. When the turn of Massachusetts came the editor of The Woman's Journal, after telling of the campaign, said:

"It seems to me that Prof. Thomas has been unable to get away from an exclusively masculine point of view. Thus, he says that the most attractive object in the world is a young girl. But in the eyes of the feminine half of the human family, especially while they are young, the most attractive object in the world is a young man.

"Again, Prof. Thomas says that it ought to be recognized that monogamy is not the only relation in which it is respectable for a woman to have a child. The great majority of women believe that when a woman wants a child she has a right to have a whole husband, and to have him all to herself. The more intelligent and the more free a woman becomes, the more strongly she will think so. When women reach the point where they can make this view generally respected and accepted, it will be as big a revolution as it would be to establish the doctrine that monogamy is not the only respectable way in which a woman can have a child—and a much more beneficent revolution."

This was warmly applauded; and from that time till the end of the conference, women kept coming to the editor of The Woman's Journal to shake hands with her and to thank her for what she had said. The great gathering was a representative assembly, including suffragists from many different States; and the way in which the two statements were received was sufficient evidence of the general sentiment.

The first gift made to the melting pot in Washington, D. C., was a beautiful Paisley shawl which the grandniece of George Washington purchased in New York 95 years ago. The shawl, five by ten feet in width, has a deep border of gray, with a design in reds and blues, and the center is of cream cashmere. Several collectors are bidding for it.

"Suffrage may be all right, but—"

Have you some acquaintance who says that? Some editorial or article in this issue answers that "but."

It may be that you will not want to spoil your file by clipping it and sending it in a letter.

So many of our readers have written us about this that we have adopted a plan for your convenience. The Woman's Journal will mail to your friend a copy of the Journal with the article you want him or her to read marked, in a special wrapper on which will be printed "This marked copy of The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News is sent you at the request of ———"

There will be no extra charge for this.

Just write the name and address to which you want the paper sent, what issue, and the article you want marked, and send five cents, the regular price of single copies. We will do the rest.

FOR SALE

Costumes Used in Suffrage Pageant
A DREAM OF FREEDOM

Consisting of 150 classic costumes for men, women and children in harmonious, beautiful colors. Could be used for any Pageant requiring an artistic or classic setting. Write for details to

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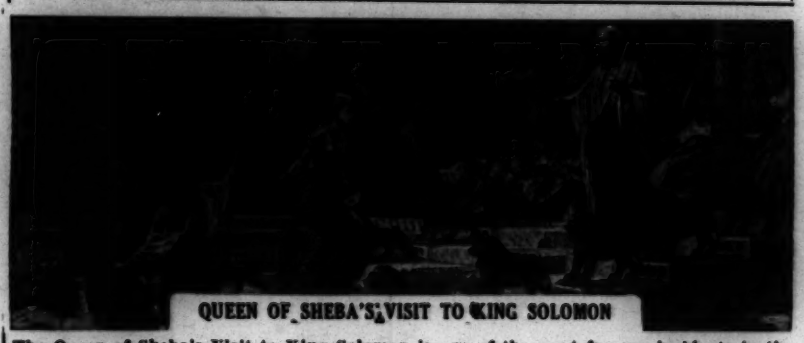

The Queen of Sheba's Visit to King Solomon is one of the most famous incidents in the history of the ancient world. The beautiful picture shown herewith from Ridpath's History illustrates but one event of all the thousands in the complete work. Truly it may be said of the merits of this history as was said of the splendor of King Solomon's Court: "The half has never been told." All nations, ancient and modern, are embraced in the world-famed publication.

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Dr. John Clark Ridpath is universally recognized as America's greatest historian. Other men have written histories of one nation or period; Gibbon f Rome, Macaulay of England, Guizot of France, but it remained for Dr. Ridpath to write a History of the entire World from the earliest civilization down to the present day. It is endorsed by Presidents of the United States, practically all university and college presidents, and by a quarter of a million Americans who own and love it.

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We will name our special low price and easy terms of payment nly in direct letters. A coupon for your convenience is printed on the lower corner of this advertisement. Tear off the coupon, write your name and address plainly and mail. We do not publish our special low price for the reason Dr. Ridpath's widow derives her support from the royalty on this History, and to print our low price broadcast would cause injury to the sale of future editions.

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THE REASON for Dr. Ridpath's enviable position as a historian is his wonderfully beautiful style, a style no other historian in any generation has ever equalled. He pictures the great historical events as though they were happening before your eyes; he carries you with him to see the battles of old; to meet kings and queens and warriors; to sit in the Roman senate; to march against Saladin and his dark-skinned followers; to sail the Southern Seas with Drake; to circumnavigate the globe with Magellan. He combines absorbing interest with supreme reliability and makes the heroes of history real living men and women and about them he weaves the rise and fall of empires in such fascinating style that history becomes as absorbingly interesting as the greatest fiction.

DR. RIDPATH gives the history of every religion of mankind, and shows the slow but sure progress that has been made from Paganism to Christianity. The customs and habits of people, the development of their science and literature and art, the growth of religion and education form a very vital part of this history of the world.

DR. RIDPATH'S History is strongly endorsed by Presidents Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley; Bishop Bowman, Bishop Vincent, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rabbi Hirsch and other leading ministers. Presidents of Ann Arbor, Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, Tufts, Trinity, Bates, Colby, Smith, Vassar, Yale, and nearly all other colleges and universities, and by the great American People, a quarter of a million of whom own and love it. The scholarship of the world has endorsed this as the most authoritative, unbiased and unprejudiced History of the World ever written.

Western Newspaper Ass'n
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WESTERN NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION
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Please mail, free, 48-page sample booklet of Ridpath's History of the World containing photogravures of Napoleon, Queen Elisabeth, Socrates, Caesar and Shakespeare, diagram of Panama Canal, etc., and write me full particulars of your special offer to The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News readers.

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ADDRESS .....

REMEMBER those satisfactory "Pillar-Trays" the crystal soap-saving dishes you bought at the Suffrage Fairs for 25c? Which of your friends would appreciate some? Get more now at MACY'S, 410 Boylston St., Boston.

Are you posted on the subject of THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE?
Send 10c for sample copy of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO ($1.00 yearly) and receive valuable and interesting information with "A Glimpse of Esperanto" FREE
THE AMERICAN ESPERANTIST CO., Inc. Sta. W., West Newton, Mass.

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Send us your verses or melodies today. Acceptance guaranteed if available. Write for free valuable booklet. MARKS-GOLDSMITH CO., Dept. 99, Washington, D. C.

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We are printers of many well known publications, among them "The Woman's Journal." If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.
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of tufeta sun-fast and mildewproof, 4x7 feet. Sewed stars, sewed stripes, 8-foot pole with ball, 16-foot Hemp rope, galvanized iron pole holder, all complete by express on receipt of factory price, $1.00.
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NATIONAL CONVENTION HOLDS LARGE MIDYEAR CONFERENCE

Suffragists from Many States Discuss Congressional Union, Prospects in Campaign States and National Budget—Rejoice over Changes of Florida's Map

An outline of the Chicago Conference was given in last week's Journal, compiled from the press telegrams. Some additional particulars will be of interest.

Perhaps the most inspiring feature of the whole conference was Mrs. Harriet Burton Laidlaw's address at the banquet on the New York campaign. It gave her hearers a glimpse of the vast scope, the admirable system, and the ardent and earnest spirit of that great campaign—of the enormous number of women working all together, with an incredible amount of labor, for one common end. It was thrilling and bracing, and we wished that every worker in every other campaign State could have heard it.

Experienced national workers who have been taking part in the New Jersey campaign declared their conviction that that State can be carried, but that more help will be needed if it is to win.

A disproportionate amount of time at the conference was given to discussion of the Congressional Union, as a disproportionate amount of the Woman's Journal's editorial space this week is given to the same subject. But the suffragists of the country are faced by a practical problem which has to be met, and it was necessary that the matter should be threshed out.

At Chicago, the presentation of the case against the Union was one-sided, no representative of the Union being present who could speak with authority on its behalf; and some of the accusations made against it were overcolored and overcharged. But, after all deductions had been made, it was clear that the Union's activities were hurting the campaigns, especially in New York; and that its determination to go into all the States and organize branches was causing some of the State presidents a good deal of perplexity.

The Minnesota delegation stood up strongly for the Union, and the president of Wisconsin urged that a committee should be appointed to meet a committee from the Union, with a view to settling the differences by arbitration, and agreeing upon a common policy. This motion did not prevail—not because the object was not desirable, but because most of the delegates felt that the differences of policy were too radical to make an agreement possible.

Mrs. Medill McCormick, Dr. Shaw and others spoke at considerable length in criticism of the Union, and the representatives of various States gave their experiences. Miss Blackwell urged that we should meet the difficult situation caused by the Union's activities by pushing our own constructive work rather than by attacking the Union, and should make a strong effort to avoid the ugly spirit that is apt to develop where there are two rival societies.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton said that the State Board of the Ohio W. S. A. had invited the representatives of the Union, and then those of the National Association's Congressional Committee, to come and present their respective plans. The whole matter had been fully talked over, without the least unkindness. She said that with the leaders of the Union no compromise was possible. They were immovably determined to carry out every iota of their own program; and in the matter of their activities in Ohio, they were not willing to pay any regard to the wishes of the State organization while the representatives of the Congressional Committee were willing to pay complete regard to them. And it was Mrs. Upton who offered the resolution declaring that the methods of the Union were ineffective in the suffrage States and injurious in the campaign States.

Her opinion carried much weight, because she is sweet-tempered and level-headed, has no bitter feelings toward the Union, and represents a State Association which does not favor the Shafroth Amendment.

The National Executive Council passed a resolution stating that they considered it inconsistent and unsuitable for officers of State Associations belonging to the National to be members and active workers in the Union, and recommended the State Associations not to let their machinery be used to promote the Union's work.

There was a considerable undercurrent of feeling against the Shafroth amendment. The State Board of the Ohio W. S. A. had voted to ask the National Board to drop work for that amendment and representatives from Wisconsin and a number of other States declared they did not believe in it. The opposition to it seemed to grow smaller as the meeting went on, however, and the recommendation to drop it was defeated by a large majority.

The National Treasurer, Mrs. Rogers, reminded the delegates that the National Convention at Nashville had voted a budget calling for $28,000, but had pledged only $14,000 toward it, and she made an earnest appeal for funds.

Dr. Shaw having mentioned that she was no longer able to write on the train, while journeying about the country, some one said she ought to take a stenographer with her. Dr. Shaw said they did not realize what it would cost. Mrs. George Howard Lewis of Buffalo thereupon promised to pay for a stenographer to accompany Dr. Shaw on all her trips for the rest of her life.

The Illinois E. S. A. gave a dinner to the National Board, and the Woman's Club and other Chicago organizations extended cordial hospitalities. Members of the Legislature in sympathy with the "wets" had introduced several innocent-looking bills which were believed to aim insidiously at opening the way for the woman suffrage law to be declared unconstitutional; and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout was at Springfield during most of the time of the conference, to watch against any chance of their slipping through.

A pleasant feature of the conference was the excellent work reported by the representatives from the Southern States. West Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee and others had inspiring reports to make. A particular joy was the telegram from the Governor of Florida that he had signed the bill giving municipal suffrage to the women of Fellsmere.

Florida delegates wanted Florida to be changed on the map. The perpetual suffrage map, which was sent out with the Woman's Journal Kampaign Kit, and which can be brought up to date at any moment, was brought in and a piece of gray paper was pasted over Florida so that it was no longer black on the map. The amended map was hung up in front of the conference amid general applause.

If You Are An Educator:

You belong to a profession three fourths of whose members are voteless. That profession is perhaps the noblest of them all. But it is one of the most poorly paid. Do you realize that there is a direct connection between your salary and the fact that the great mass of your profession are disfranchised citizens? Only a little while ago the New York Legislature proposed to cut all the salaries of New York teachers. A group of teachers started for Albany to fight the bill. Suddenly one of the men said: "I'll tell you what; the women teachers have got to have the vote." He realized the futility of going to Albany with a delegation, a large part of which was composed of women with no political power.

The women teachers do not like this state of affairs any better than you. They want to change it. Will you help them? Vote for woman suffrage and use your influence for it.

The National Educational Association has endorsed woman suffrage.

HON. S. J. ELDER SUPPORTS CAUSE

One Thousand Guests Hear Stirring Address at Massachusetts Festival in Open

The English Village Festival, given by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A., under the direction of its chairman, Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw in Wellesley on Monday afternoon, attracted fully 1,000 friends of the cause.

English folk dances were beautifully given under the direction of Professor Cecil Sharp of London, who collaborated with Mrs. James J. Storrow in the presentation, and four brilliant dances were given by students in the Department of Hygiene of Wellesley College. The broad lawn and fine trees made an exquisite setting for the lovely dances. The suffrage fête was also a celebration of Flag Day. A stirring address on the flag was given by the Hon. Samuel J. Elder, for many years president of the Massachusetts Peace Society, the United States delegate to one of The Hague conferences and an authority on international affairs.

Mr. Elder said in part: "It is highly fitting that this beautiful fête in aid of equal suffrage should fall on Flag Day. It was a woman's thought that first conceived the Stars and Stripes, and it was a woman's hand that fashioned it. From women's hands in all the days of national stress and war regiments have received its silken folds, and have pledged their courage and fealty to country and home as they carried it forth. Shot and shell which tore its folds in tatters have torn women's hearts in all conflicts. To them have remained the long years of suffering and the dimmed and streaming eyes, as they have seen the flag returned to the halls of fame. Their loyalty to the country and its ensign has been no whit less heroic than that of men."

In conclusion Mr. Elder said: "In this moment in the history of the country and of the world, it is most fortunate that women are rapidly becoming participants, not only in the suffering, but in the government. It is high time that those who so largely bear the burden of war should have a part in deciding what measures are best adapted to prevent war, and how the force and judgment of the nation may aid in preventing war. No wild military enthusiasm will control them, and on the other hand, there need be no fear that in time of necessity they will shrink from doing what is needful to uphold the power of the flag."

LAST LAUGHS

The Boss: "You are late again, Newlywed. Have you a reasonable excuse?"

Newlywed: "No. He's not old enough to reason yet—just yells all night."—Puck.

"The dogs of war have again been let loose."

"I suppose these last are Italian greyhounds." — Baltimore American.

"I certainly envy the Goddess of Liberty."

"Why?"

"She's some light housekeeper."

A new baby brother came to the home of little John. In his joy he brought in his pets to show the new arrival. He brought his cat, and then his pet chicken, and then, standing back, he said in triumph: "Now the baby has seen three animals—the cat, the chicken, and the stork."—Chicago Tribune.

Crawford: "I understand that their matrimonial difficulties have been settled."

Crabshaw: "Yes; their relatives on both sides have agreed to maintain strict neutrality."

A friend, who in the family circle was termed a "jollier," was saying pretty nothings to a little girl. After an hour or so, on being asked what she thought of the young man, she said: "I know now what a 'jollier' is. It's a man what likes to say nice things to people what ain't nice, to make them think they is nice."—Chicago Tribune.

He: "Are you superstitious when thirteen persons sit down to the table at the same time?"

She: "Well, not superstitious, but I am sometimes worried if I have cooked only enough for ten."—Woman's Home Companion.

"Why do they say 'as smart as a steel trap'?" asked the talkative boarder. "I never could see anything particularly intellectual about a steel trap."

"A steel trap is called smart," explained an elderly person in his sweetest voice, "because it knows exactly the right time to shut up."

Every appeal in the recent suffrage edition of the Brooklyn Times was written by a man, and scores of appeals were used. The number was edited by Mrs. Edna Buckman Kearns.

For years both Dominion and Provincial W. C. T. Unions have memorialized the federal government to raise the age of consent to at least eighteen years. The age is still fourteen.

Miss Bernice Selfridge of Butte, who received the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of law from the University of Montana last week, has the distinction of being the first girl to receive an LL.B. from that university.

BOYS OF 18 ASKED TO VOTE AGAINST

Harvard Undergraduates Wonder How Antis Expect Them to Qualify as Voters

The determination of the anti-suffragists of Massachusetts to defeat the suffrage amendment this fall at any price is shown by their reckless and elaborate use of funds. The following story as it appeared in a Boston paper illustrates the point:

"Harvard freshmen who have looked through the advertising pages of the new Freshman Red Book are wondering about the motives of the people who caused the insertion of the advertisement of the Anti-Suffrage League of Massachusetts. The full-page advertisement, addressed to the members of a class whose average age was 18 1-2 at entrance, is a plea for votes against the woman suffrage amendment at the election in November. It is signed by Mrs. James M. Codman and Mrs. Charles P. Strong, president and secretary, respectively, of the organization.

* * *

"The freshmen are wondering how they are going to do it without making the close acquaintance of the arm of the law."

"Are Women People?" Mrs. Alice Duer Miller's column in the New York Tribune, came out in book form last week.

"Yes," said Mrs. Twickembury, "I have received several missiles from her."—Christian Register.